THE DRAMA.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Lyceum Theatre, upon which Mr. The Lyceum Theatre, upon which Mr.

Steele Mackay has concentrated his indomitable energies, and which he intends to open about the middle of next January, is rapidly approaching completion. The auditorium is now readying completion. The decorators, and Mr. Louis Tiffer the work of the decorators, and Mr. Louis Tiffer the work of the decorators, and Mr. Louis Tiffer the work of the decorators. fany and Mr. John Lafarge are competitors for the task Mr. Mackaye wishes it to be made known—as he is boset Mr. Mackaye wishes it to be made known—as he is boset with numerous invitations for permission to view the interior of the house—that it is impossible for him to admit speciators at present, and that the pince will not be mit speciators at present, and thrown open to the public. A great surprise is in store for the New-York auditic. A great surprise is in store for the New-York auditice, when Mr. Mackaye's new inventions and stage appliances shall first be disclosed.

FRANK MAYO, AND NORDECK. It has been stated that Mr. Frank Mayo atends to quit the stage, at the end of the present sason, in order to devote himself to the business of writing plays. Mr. Mayo wishes that this statement pled, as he has no intention of leaving the may be depled, as he has no intention of leaving the dramatic profession. He is traversing the country at present with a highly romantic drama entitled "Nordeck," in which he has elicited the praise of many judges, together with abundant public applicate. The talent, experience, and earnest zeal of Mr. Mayo, as an actor, were long ago recognized and are well understood.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Wallack has underlined, for production at an early fate, Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "London Assurance." Mr. Irving, at the Star Theatre, will, on Saturday evening chact Louis XI. for the last time in his present enement. Next week will be his last week at this theatre until next spring. He is to be seen as Shylock, Hamlet, Benedick, Malvolio, Charles I. and Mathias. His engagement closes with "The Reits," on December 6.

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE SEATS AT A TIME. A CHANGE IN THE METHOD OF SELLING AT THE

STAR THEATRE. The sale of seats for the last week of Mr. Irving's present engagement in New-York began at the Star Theatre festerday morning at 8 o'clock. There were about forty persons in line, a great many of them being messenger boys. The first eight places in the line had been retained by various representatives in each case since last Saturday evening. The form of the line was not kept strictly. The right of each person to his place in the procession was recognized without any physical insistance upon it. If any one went away out of the neighborhood of the theatre the place was forfeited, but within this restriction everything was free and easy. The boys sparred with each other, played leap frog and indulged in other diversions necessary to keep the blood moving.

When the box office was opened the first comers were when the box office was opened the first comers were astonished and disgusted to find that the privilege of buying as many seats ag they wished had been abolished. The practical result of this hast week was to place all the best seats in the hands of one speculator and left the public to buy inferior seats or to pay an exorbitant advance on box office prices. Mr. Irving had become convinces of the injustice of the arrangement and decided on Wednesday evening to discontinue it. At half past 7 yesterday morning James H. Paiser, Mr. Irving's agent, reached the box office breathless and announced the decision, bringing instructions to the Mr. Irving's agent, reached the box once of the decision, bringing instructions to the announced the decision, bringing instructions to the ticket seller not to sell any more than twenty-five seats to any one person. The consequence of this change of base was that good seats for next week could be had at the box office at any time during the day.

THE ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

The arrangements for the Actors' Fund Benefit performance, which occurs at the Academy of Music on December 4, were completed yesterday. Harrigan & Hart will head the programme with an act of "Investigation." Mr. Jefferson will appear as Mr. Golightly in tigation." Mr. Jefferson will appear as Mr. Golightly in "Lend Me Five Shillings." This will be followed by Mr. Irving and Miss Terry in the third act of "The Merchant of Venice." The Sercen Scene from the "School for Scandai" will be given, with John Gilbert, Osmond Tearle and Rose Ceghlan, and Henry E. Dixey in an act of "Adonis" will bring a long and remarkable bill to a conclusion. The performances will begin at 1:30 promptly and will continue over fourhours. Samuel Colville is in charge of the matter, Mr. Palmer having temperarily retired from active participation in consequence of the alarming illness of his only child.

" HUMPTY DUMPTY, JR.

An amateur pantomine performance entitled Humpty Dumpty, jr.," was given last evening at Mutes connected with the Church of St. Francis Xavier-The proceeds of the entertainment were for the benefit of the mission. The performance was well arranged and afforded great amusement to the many little ones who were present, all of whom passed a pleasant Thanksgiv-ing evening. Xavier Hall by the members of the Mission for Deaf

MME. HOPEKIRK ILL.

Mme. Hopekirk is seriously ill. She has been compelled to give up her engagement with the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society for the rehearsal and concert to

HOW BLAINE'S SPEECH HURT!

SOME WILD VIRGINIA EXTRACIS.

Prom The Arkanaas Gazette.

From The Arkanaas Gazette.

His rabid, unpariotic, uniruthful utterances will not harm those at whom he is hissing his venom. They will but add to the popular contempt for the man which has followed the revelation of his real character, made pubte during the late campaign.

MISSOURI RAGW.

From The St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

He responds to the National verdet with a von it of black maledletions which reveal him in his true character of reckless desperado, and make the country shudder to think what a narrow escape they had from such a

GROEGIA BLURTS OUT THE WHOLE TRUTH. GNORGIA BLURIS OUT THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Prom The Atlanta Constitution.

Never has a blacker chiesen come home to roogt,
quicker or more surely, than has this thing of negro voting come home to the Republicans. The enfranchisement of the negroes has simply added thirty-seven
electoral votes to the Democratic half of the college. Had
the negroes never been enfranchised, Blaine would have
been President in spite of the thirty-six Democratic
electoral votes of New-York.

HOLDING TWO OFFICES AT ONCE.

From The New York Sun.

Mr. Viele's term of office as a Representative Mr. Vicie's term of omce as a Representative in Congress will begin on the 4th day of March next.

This is evident from Section 25 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, establishing the Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every second year after 1876 as the day for the election in each of the States and Territories "of Representatives and Delegates to the Congress commencing on the 4th day of March next thereafter."

The Consolidation act declares that a city office shall be deemed vacated, not only when the incumbent accepts a Federal office, but if he "holds" it.
Will not Mr. Viele hold the office of Representative in Cougre s in such a sense as to enable him to draw the salary thereaund belonging from and after the fourth day of March next?

of March next!
If so, will be still be entitled to act as President of the Department of Public Parks, and draw the compensation pertaining to that office!

A familiar college song informs the world that

"A man he had an anger That bored two holes at once." If Commissioner Viele can hold both these offices at the same time, so far as the salaries are concerned, his auger will be simultaneously boting into the Treasury of this city and the Treasury of the United States.

A QUEER WAY TO BACK AN OLD FRIEND.

From The New-York Herald.

Of course Mr. Conkling will not thank us nor appreciate our support, for we believe, since the course taken by The Herald in regard to his escapade in resigning from the senate, he has never forgiven us; but The Herald cares little about that. We think Conkling necessary to the Nation, and because we think so we support him. Let Conkling in the same manner accept because he is useful to the Nation. Everybody knows he has as vain as a peacock, but everybody knows also that he has the wisdom of the owl. His experience has shown him his peacock mistakes and taught him the wisdom of the owl, and we believe him to be a patriot.

JAMES D. WARREN ON THE CONKLING TALK.

From The Buffale Commercial Advertiser.

Thus far the proposition to send Roscoe Conkling to the Senate has not met with encouragement from a single Republican newspaper in the State of New-York, nor from a member of the Republican party of any importance. How the "prospect" for such an absurd scheme grows any "brighter" would be very difficult to explain. Certain Democratic journals are very sangulae; but they make a proposition that will be entertained only by the Democratic monority in the Legislative. For no Republican Senator or Assemblyman has been discovered yet who falls in with the scheme to larow away the opportunity offered to the Republican pasiority in order to gratify a Democratic minority.

The Podenk Gasette. Mr. Reid happens to be the Editor of a journel, the prosperity and the fidelity of which to Republican principles cause the eyes of The Times to turn green with envy and unavailing hate—hence these shulliting.

LIKES AN OPEN ENEMY. IJKES AN OPEN ENEMY.

From the Ettenville (N. Y.) Journal.

The publishers of The New-York Times should be made to feel the weight of righteous indignation on the part of Republicans, at least. The old granny Evening Post is of little consequence one way or another. Of course no intelligent Republican can longer tolerate The New-York Times—a thousand times better an open, undisguised organ of the Democracy of Henry Watterson, Seven Mule Barnum and Grover Cleveland

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The parlors in the old-fashioned house at No. 41 Lafayette-place ware decorated with flowers and smilax Wednesday for a reception given by Madame P. Milhau in bonor of her granddaughter, Miss Leonie Marie Milhau, a daughter of Mrs. E. L. Milhau, of Brooklyn. Assisting to re-ceive the company were Mrs. J. J. Milhau, aunt of the debutante, and Mrs. E. L. Milhau, the former in cream silk and garnet velvet, and the latter in black velvet with pearl and diamond ornaments, Mrs. P. Milhau wore black silk and jet lace and antique jewels of pearl and gold. Miss Milhan wore white slik and pearl earrings and pin. Among the many people present were Mrs. T. F. Meagher, Mrs. L. B. Binsse, Miss Binsse, Miss Bouvier, General and Mrs. di Cesnola, Miss di Cesnola, Colonel Broce, the Misses Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Bunce, Dr. Clymer, General Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hoguet, Dr. and Mrs. Heima, Mrs. John D. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Keyes, F. G. Kirkland, Mrs. H. La Marche, Miss La Marche, the Messrs. La Marche, the Marquis and Marquise de Lanza, Arthur

Kirkland, Mrs. H. La Marche, Miss La Marche, the Messra, La Marche, the Marquis and Marquise de Lanza, Arthur Leary, Miss Leary, General McPharlin, General McMahon, Miss McMahon, Dr. Reginald Sayre, Miss Sayre, Mr. Vyse, Miss Vyse, Dr. and Miss Weir, Major Wilson, U. S. A.; General Wallen, General Engene McLane, Mr. and Mrs. Pendergast, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker, Miss Riker, A. Penguet, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Wagner, Colonel Floyd-Jones, Miss Floyd-Jones, Mr. De Peyster, Miss De Peyster, Dr. Guillon and Miss Fabbricotte.

Mrs. H. Dwight Stratton gave a reception at No. 128 West Fifty-eighth-st., Wednesday evening, in honor of her daughter, Miss Edith Stratton, who makes her entrance into society this winter. Mrs. Stratton wore black satin and jet and Miss Stratton white silk and lace. Assisting to receive the company were Mrs. S. E. Low, of Brooklyn; Miss Low, Miss Redfield, of New-York; and Miss Viola Bryant, of Buffalo, Mysic and dancing enlivened the entertainment. The guests incinded Judge and Mrs. Noah Davis, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Reufield, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Dayton, and Dr. Adolph Loomis. Mrs. Perle, of No. 140 West Fifty eighth-st., gave a large reception Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Frank Anderson gave a reception and dancing party, Wednesday evening, at No. 282 Gates-ave, Brooklyn. The parlor and reception room were trimmed with cut and growing plants. Among those pr sent were Miss Jennie R. Beach, Miss Jesie Smith, Miss George Steples, Miss Fannie Vernon, Miss Bertha Hamilton, Miss Elsie Lott, Miss Llzie Jackson, George Howe, Theodore Smifen, C. E. Fraim, A. Leavens, C. T. Small, C. E. Eeale, Ernest Fleet, Miss Edith Hieks, Miss Lilite Bailey, Miss Hittle Smith, David Gould, Edward Gould, Miss Beile Wilson, Miss Mandeville, C. Hill and A. Boynge.

WEDDINGS YESTERDAY.

Miss Carrie Heimerdinger, daughter of Emanuel M. Heimerdinger, was married to Gustavus Maas last evening, at Vienna Hall, No. 641 Lexingtonave., by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, paster of the Temple Emanu-El. The ushers were Alfred Hertzog, Albert Stettheimer, A. Seligman, D. Blank, J. E. Heimerdinger, M. Heimerdinger and Albert Goodhart. The bride were a robe of white satin, a tulle veil and dianonds. The rooms were extensively decorated with flowers and a floral bell hung over the bridal pair. About 100 people were present. The presents were rich and varied, people were present. The presents were rich and varied, and included an old-fashioned clock, two large framed engravings, a china casel-clock, china mantel figures, a set of china cups and sauceers, a full table set of silver from the bridegroom's father, a music box, and a silver plaque. The married pair will travel for two weeks. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kohn, William H. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. P. Uhlmann, Mr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. Westheimer, Miss Komberg, Miss Lagowitz, Miss Bernheim, Miss Nowgass, Miss Jessie Mansell, Miss Fannie Hays, Miss Doutsch, Mr. and Mrs. Rohmann and Mr. and Mrs. E. Loeb.

At the Hotel Normandle, yesterday noon, Miss Annie Smithson, daughter of George Smithson, of Newark, was married to Alexander Layton in the presence of a small company of friends and relatives.

DEPRIVED OF THEIR BREAD WINNER.

A BOY OF TEN ARRESTED FOR GATHERING STALE FOOD-TERRIBLE POVERTY. Little Willie McKenna, ten years old, is one Jefferson Market, gathering into their baskets pieces of decaying fish, lights, liver, and the offal generally of the market. Officer Stocking of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, arrested Willie on Wednesday tion of Cruelty to Children, arrested Willie on Wednesday and took him with his basket of refuse to Justice Patterson at the Jefferson Market Police Court. He was detained while Mr. Blocking visited the boy's father, John McKenna, at 327 East Eleventh-at, where he lives in laziness with his wife and family in a dirty little room and kitchen in the rear building. The house is as bure of furniture as it is wanting in clean liness. One wretched bed is the only siceping accommodation provided for a whole family of nine persons. The wife, a heart-broken looking woman, was found in her rags sitting on a rickety couch with a baby six months old on her knee. Beside her alood her husband, and on the table was a bottle half-full of whiskey.

of whiskey.

The wife was the picture of misery, while the husband

of whiskey.

The wife was the picture of misery, while the husband was quite well dressed and seemed to enjoy life thorougaly. Hugh, the oldest boy, car.s four dollars a week, and the parents were waiting on his home-coming with the money that was to pay the rent due. Tony and Maggle, the other children, were out gathering enders. "Do you you know," said officer Stocking to McKenna, "that your son Withe is arrested?"

"What do you say?" asked the affectionate father. "No my son is not arrested, is he? Well that's the most cruel blow of all." Then rising up and putting on his coat, he continued, "I must go and look after him. I have friends enough to get him out." Father and son were taken before Justice Patterson yesterday. The father displayed a badge belonging to the Department of Public Works, and said that he had been employed in that department for some years. Besides he was a telegraph line-man. He handed the Judge a note from his handlord certifying that the bearer was a personal friend of the writer and a model citizen and father. "You Honor." said McKhuney, "if you punish the boy it will be a stain on my character."

"Character," exclaimed the indignant Judge, "you have no character, sir. I can't leave this child with you any longer. You would make him as bad as yourself. any longer. You would make him as bad as yourself I'll send him to the Catholic Protectory and I would like to send you to the Penitentiary." The boy will be

sent to the Protectory. THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- For New-England, partly cloudy weather, light snow; south-westerly winds, becoming variable, slight rise in temperature in southern portions, stationary in northern portion. For the Middle Atlantic States, local showers and partly cloudy weather, south-easterly winds becoming

variable, slight rise in temperature

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, local rains and partly cloudy weather, slight fall in temperature in western portions, nearly statio ary in eastern portions. For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and light snows, winds shifting to westerly, nearly stationary temperature in eastern portion, slight fall in western portion.

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TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 28-1 a. m .- The changes in the barometer vesterday were slight. Fair weather was followed during the afternoon by cloudy weather. The temperature ranged between 28° and 42°, the average (3642) being 40 lower than on Wednesday.

AN IDYL IN GAELIC.

Steinway Hall was crowded last evening to these the performance of a Gaelle idyl entitled." An Bard 'Gus an Fo" (The Bard and the Knight), the first nelic musical work ever composed in the United States. Paul Meswiney, the author, has done a good deal toward the movement which is being made both here and in Ireland to preserve the Irish language as a spoken tongue. JAMES D. WARREN ON THE CONKLING TALK.

From The Surface Considered the Third Indiguage as a spoken togge.

The proposition bosen toosed conking to the interest of the whole investment than for the wear of the windle considered it was found to yet equal to the proposition bosen to concern the proposition bosen the proposition the proposition the proposition that the proposition the proposition that the pr The piece is in two parts. The characters represented

MR. TELLER'S REPORT.

QUESTIONS OF INTERNAL POLICY. THE INDIAN SERVICE-LAND GRANTS-PENSIONS-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Secretary of e Interior has submitted his annual report to the Pres dent. It begins with a review of the Indian question such of which is taken from the report of the Commis doner of Indian Affairs. The report then continues: "It has been the great object of the Department in dealing with the Indian to make him self-supporting. When an Indian youth has been taught to labor he is self-supporting, if an opportunity is presented to him to hat when the young of both sexes return to the agency here is no remunerative employment for them. They ack capital to open and cultivate a farm, and if they have acquired a trade, they find no employment of that character. It is as a a necessary that some employment should be secured for them as it is to teach them to labor. An Indian educated at Government expense should not be allowed rations, but should receive encouragement to labor by donations of stock, implements of agriculture, etc., and then be compelled to take care of himself. He has the knowledge that enables him to make his living. Give him an opportunity, and if he fails, let him give way to those of his race who will work and live. If, however, the Indian boy or girl prefer to go out among the whites as a laborer, the Government should encourage and aid them so to do. A little money expended in that way will save a large amount that otherwise must be ex pended in their support. It ought to be the primary ob ect of our dealings with the Indian to make him dependent on himself, and not on the Government; throw him on his own resources, with such aid only as is occasion ally needed and as honesty and good faith on our part demands. All educated Indians should be citizens of the United States, and I suggest that those who shall take the regular course at the several manual-labor schools be given citizenship, without their incurring the risk of a forfeiture of their interest in either tribal lands or tribal funds. The greatest agency for the civilization of the Indian is the manual-labor school. Indeed, I do not think I shall be far out of the way if I say the only agency for that purrose is the manual-labor school. While the argument is by no means exhausted, it does not seem proutable to continue to discuss a question now admitted by all fairminded men to have passed beyond the domain of speculation or doubt

" In my last report I recommended that all the appropriations not made under the provisions of treaty stipu-lations should be placed at the disposal of the Department to be distributed as the necess ties; and w n.s. of the Indians demand. Another year's experience and observation has strengthened my views on this question, and I believe if the non-treasy appropriations were placed at the disposal of the Department to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior there would be less complaints about starving Indians. and that much good might be done by using such appropriation to assist those Indians who show the greatest position to become self-supporting. In my last report I called attention to the practice of paying to the Indians eash as interest on the funds held in trust by the Government. In some instances the Indians are capable of receiving and expending such sums of money in a judicious way, but in most cases the money so paid to them is wasted and often worse than wasted. Such payments should be made in stock cattle, agricultural uplements, or by the erection of suitable dwellinghouses for those willing to occupy and live in such houses. Whenever the Indian is capable of caring for this money due aim, it should be paid to him in cash; but he will never care for it properly until he has been taugut to labor and has learned the value of money by earning it."

Mr. Teller next quotes largely from the report of the General Land Office. He tuen says:

" If the pre-cuption and timber culture laws are not epealed more liberal appropriations should be made for the detection and punishment o fraud on the Government through the agency of said laws. But even with liberal appropriations for the detection of frauds of the character before mentioned, it will be impossible to prerent unscrupuious persons in the thinly settled regions of country from appropriating public land by a mere technical compliance with the laws, while the spirit thereof is violated. There is but one remedy, and that is in the repeal of the law no longer necessary to enable the the public domain. The public lands ought to be reserved for actual settlers, and should be conveyed only when the settler has shown his good faith by a residence on the laud for the period provided for by the homestead law. No commutation of homesteads should be allowed.

ous complaints made concerning the filegal fencing of the public land, and urged some legislation by which such diegal fences might be summarily removed without the delay and expense of a sult in court. I regret to say that Congress has so far fulled to take action on this subject. A number of suits have been instituted by the Department of Justice at the request of this Department, to compet the parties to remove such fences, but such proceedings involve much time and delay, and if the parties defendants desire to continue in possession of such fenced lands, appeals will be taken to the Sagrame Court of the United States, and the Government put to great expense and the land withheld from occupation under the settlement laws. I trust that some legislation may be had that will enable the Department to a summary way to destroy these fences where the builders re

Reference is then made to recommendations in the las report in regard to the taxation of railroad lands and lapsed land grants. In speaking of pensions the report

that at the close of the fiscal year 1884 there were 322.756 pensioners, classified as follows:

Army invalids.

Army invalids.

Army invalids.

Army wino as minor children and dependent relatives 73,836 (a.y. invalids).

any widouts manor children and dependent relatives 73,836 (a.y. invalids).

Burylvous of the set of 1 of 2 (a.g. invalids).

Burylvous of the set of 1 of 2 (a.g. invalids).

There were added to this roll during the year the names of 34,192 new pensioners, and 1,221 previously dropped were restored to the rolls, making in the aggregate 35,413; and 16,315 were dropped for various causes, being a not increase on the roll of 19,098. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is \$106.75, and the aggregate annual value of an pensions is \$34,456,600.35, an increase over like value for the previous year of \$2,211,407.92. The amount paid for pensions during the year is \$56,908,597.60, exceeding, as while observed, the annual value of pensions several intillious of dollars, which represents the first payments, generally in new calams, and known as arrears of pensions. The amount paid during the year to 31,307 new pensioners was \$2,3,413,815.10, and there remained in the hands of the several pension agents 7,203 cases of this class unpaid, in which there was due \$4,949,090.05."

Attention is called to the controversy between the Government and the Union Pacific Railway Company as to what constitutes " not carnings " under the act of May 7, 1878. The report then adds : "The total balance claimed by the Government as due in cash from the Union Pacific Rallway Company under the act of May 7. 1878, for the period from July 1, 1878, to December 31, 1882 amounted to \$1,727,74254, but the sum of \$69. 358 83 deposited with the assistant treasurer at Boston July 26, 1881, having by consent of the company been July 26, 1881, having by consent of the company been accepted June 30, 1884, as a payment on account and covered into the sinking fund, this amount is reduced to \$1,658.383 71. If the whole amount claimed by the company on account of the contested items for now construction and new equipment should be deducted, there would still remain an uncontested balanced \$907,486 05 which the company claims is overpaid by the additional allocance it will receive for corrying the mails."

Quoting from the report of the Commissioners of Rail-

Quoting from the report of the Commissioners of Railroam the overclary and it invites attention to the subject of the formissioner a ain invites attention to the subject of the funding of the debts of several Pacific railroads, and renews his suggestion that the present uncertain mode of payment be commuted to one
of fixed obligations having the same lien.
It is manifest that the act of May
7, 1878, has not adequately accomplished its purpose. It
would seem of the highest importance that Congress take
immediate and final action looking to the ultimate payment of this indebtedness. Under existing law the debt
is steadily increasing at the rate of over \$1,000,000 per
annum. I am of opinion that the best method of dealing
with this indebtedness would be to authorize the funding of the debt on an extension of time, and to require
the payment of fixed amounts at stated periods. In
consideration of this extension, the companies
should be required to file assignments of all
carnings already accrued for Government transportation over non-aided portions of their roads. All
future earnings for like services over all roads owned,
leased, or operated by these companies should be pledged
by the terms of the act to the payment of the accruing
installments of the debt as they mature. If it be not
deemed by Congress expedient to thus fund the debt, the
discretion of the Scretary of the Treasury as to the
investment of the sinking fund watch is now confined to
5 per cent United States bonds should be enlarged, as
the interest of the whole investment thus far made has
not yet equalled the premiums paid for the bonds."

guards as shall secure its faithful application to the purpose for which it was appropriated. Such material aid should be temporary in its character, to cease when the Bistos shall have perfected a system and made suitable appropriation for the education of all children of achool age. The ability of the State to do this will increase as its number of liliterates disappear and their places are taken by educated people.

THE CIVIL FERVICE ACT.

"At the time of the passage of the not entitled, it was arged as an objection to it that the examinations would be of such technical character as to exclude from the public service all except those who have had the advantages of a liberal education. The experience of nearly one year and a half has emonstrated that these fears were groundless, and that the examinations have been conducted on a sound and business like basis, calculated to secure efficient clerks for the various grades of the public service, clerks for the various grades of the public service. Quite a number of the employes of the Government, occupying grades below the classified service, have been found qualified for higher grades by the examinations of the Commission. No call was made from the Interior Department on the Civil Service Commission to Silvacancies occurring in the clerical force until May, 1884, be cause at the time of the passage of the set there were employed in the census office a large number of trained and experienced clerks from which I considered it is duty to the public service to select to fill the vacancies occurring in other bureaus of the department.

The classified service in the department includes all clerks of classes 1, 2, 3 and 4, clerks receiving a salary of \$1,000, and all copyists receiving a salary of \$900 and \$720."

WORK OF THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE. LIVES, VESSELS AND PROPERTY SAVED-RECOM-

MENDATIONS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- The General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, in his report for the year ending on June 30, 1884, says that there were at the close of the last fiscal year 201 stations, of which 156 were on the Atlantic; 37 on the Lakes; 7 on the Pacific, and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky, The disasters to vessels within the field of station operations for the year have amounted to 337. On these vessels were 4,253 persons, of whom 4,237 were saved, and only 16 lost. The number of shipwrecked persons succored was 532, to whom 1,319 days' relief were afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$7,075,975, and that their cargoes \$3,454,050, making the total vaine of the property imperilled \$10,530,925. Of this amount \$9,090,134 was saved, and \$1,439,891 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was sixty-four. there were 102 casualties to smaller crafts, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which were 179 persons, 175 of whom were saved and 4 lost. The property involved

in these instances is estimated at about \$77,915, of which \$71,220 was saved and \$6,695 lost. The result of all the disasters in the scope of the service, therefore, aggregates as follows : Total number of disasters, 439; total value of property involved. \$10,607, 940; total value of property saved, \$3,161,354; total value of property lost, \$1,446,586; total number of persons involved, 4,432; total number of persons saved, 4,412; total number of persons lost, 20; total number of persons succored, at stations, 532; total number of days succor afforded, 1,319; number of vessels totally lost, 64. In addition to persons saved from vessels, there were 21 persons rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc., who would have perished without the help of the Life Saving crews. The number of disasters during the year exceed by

twenty-three the number of the year preceding, which was seventy-one more than in any provious year in the service. The amount of property involved was \$3,365,220 greater than in the preceding year, but the amount lost was \$124,434 less than that of the preceding year, while the amount saved was \$3,489,654 more. The number of lives lost was one more than in the preceding year, but the proportionate loss of life between the two years is exactly the same. The assistance rendered during the year in saving vessels and cargoes has been much larger than in any previous year, 390 vessels, which is 53 more than in the preceding year, having been worked off when stranded, remained when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places and similarly assisted by the station crew. There were besides 240 instances, 115 more than in the preceding year, where vessels running into danger of stranding were warned off by the night signals of the patrols, most of them thus being probably saved from partial or total destruction. greater than in the preceding year, but the amount

total destruction.

The following general summary is given of the statistics of the service from the date of the introduction of the present system in 1871 to the close of the fiscal year. The loss of life includes 183 lost at the wrecks of the Huron and Metropolis, which, the report say, an strict justice are not chargeable to the service: Number of disasters, 2.547; value of property involved, \$47,129,314; value of property saved, \$12,898,316; value of property lost, \$19,230,968; number of persons fivelved, 23,217; number of persons saved, 22,771; number of persons lost, 446; number of persons sincorred at stations, 4,261; number of days succor afforded, 11,627.

Since the last report five additional stations have been completed, one at Brentens Point, Khode Island; one at Since the last report five additional stations have been completed, one at Brentens Point, Rhode Island; one at Lewes, Delaware; one at North Beach, Mar, land; one at Waltops Beach, and one at Parramares Beach, Virginia. Ten stations have been rebuilt on the New-Jersey coast, one at Barnegat City and the others at Chadwicks. A station is building at the mouth of Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal, Michigan, and alse five houses of refuge on the Fiorida coast. Proposals have been invited for the construction of stations on Morris Island, South Carolina; one at Jupiter Inlet, another on Santa Rosa Island, Fin. Titles to stee for stations at North Scituale, Mass.; at Grand Mardis, at Frankfort, at Pentwater, at White Hiver, at Holland, at South Haven, and at Surgeon Bay Canal, Lake Michigan, have been secured, and plans and specifications are in preparation for the construction of stations thereon. It is intended that all these stations shall be built during next year if sufficient appropriations are provided. Telephonic communication between nineteen stations on the New-Jersey const has been established through co-op ration of the Signal Service, and measures are being taken as rapidly as means will permit to connect all stations where the connection can be useful.

FRIENDLY FEELING IN MEXICO.

WASHINGTON: Nov. 27 .- With reference to some recently published assertions that American interests in Mexico are in great jeopardy on account of hatred entertained by the people of that country toward the United States since the war of 1847, Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, says that the Mexicans, on the con-Mexican Minister, says that the Mexicans, on the contrary, are amicably disposed toward this country; that the interests of foreigners in Mexico (Americans included) are in no more danger there than they would be in the United States, particularly under the administration of General Diaz, who will protect with a firm hand their lives and property. Besides, he says, revolutions are no longer possible in the neighboring Republic, not only on account of the good sense of the people, but also by the reason of facilities now enjoyed by the Government to suppress at its birth any seditionary movement.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.-The President came into the city this morning from the Soldiers' Home cot-tage, and attended church. He afterward drove back to the Soldiers' Home, where he took dinner with his daughter and his sister, Mrs. McElroy.

OBITUAKY.

MATHILDE FRANZESCA ANNEKE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.-The death is anconneed to-day at her home in this city of Madame Mathilde Franzesca Anneke, the revolutionary soldier, poetess, dramatist and lecturer. She was born of a noble family in Westphalia in 1817. She was highly educated and as a young lady became deeply interested in politics. She soon became the centre of a powerful circle of politicians of a strict revolutionary school. She mar ied a Prussian officer, who in the revolution of 1848 esponsed the cause of the insurgents and became one of the leaders of the movement. Mme. Anneke encouraged her husband in his course and edited a paper which advocated the revolution. While her husband was in prison awaiting trial for treas n, she continued the publication of the paper until forced to desist. She eined the staff of her husband, who had been liberated n the meantime, and participated in many battles, ridin the meantime, and participated in many battles, riding a horse like a trooper and sleeping at night beside her steed. Carl Schurz was a member of her husband's staff. When the revolution was finally put down Mme. Anneke, with her family, sought refuge in other countries. They first fled to France, then to Switzerland, and finally to this country, which they reached in 1849. They settled at hat in Milwaukee. Madame Anneke became a powerful advecage of the enfranchisement of women and edited a paper in the interest of female suffrage until compelied to abandon the task by failing health. She afterward spent about four years in Switzerland, where she wrote several books of poems and dramas. She returned to Milwaukee in 1865 and established an academy for young ladies. She possessed a noble courage, a lofty soul, and an elevated and inspired mind. Her last days were painful, but she bore her pain with great fortitude.

THE REV. JAMES ELIJAH LATIMER. LBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.

Boston, Nov. 27.-The Rev. James Elijah Latimer, Dean of the School of Theology, Boston University, died at his home in Auburndale to-day. Dr. Latimer was born October 7, 1826, in Hartford, Conn. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1848 and at once began teaching at Newbury Seminary, Vermont, and then at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, latta, New-York. From 1851 to 1854 he was principal of the New-Hampshire Conference, seminary and in the next four years principal of the Fort Piain Seminary, New-York. In 1861 he become a ciergyman and was stattened at the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Elmira. From 1863 to 1867, he filled pulpits in Rochester. In 1868, he went to Europe to study methods of instruction on the continent and in England. Upon his returnhe became paster of the church at Penn Yan, New-York. In 1870 he was appointed Prefeasor of History and Theology in the Boston University. The next year the Department of Systematic Theology was placed under his direction and he was made Dean of the school. Litta, New-York. From 1851 to 1854 he was principal

stramship Heredia, as the vessel was on her way down ateamship Heredia, as the vessel was on her way down the river to the Guif. General Guedra was at the Exposition grounds on Mouday morning, and then complained of sickness, which rapidly increased until he was compelled to summon a physician. Yesterday his condition was such that his attending physician pronounced it safe for him to embark on the steamer for home. About an hour after the vessel left the wharf a cry was heard from his stateroom, to which he had retired, and when persons on the ship went to his assistance he was dead. The Heredia immediately returned to the city, and the Costa Rica Consul and Director-General Burks of the Exposition took charge of the body.

THOMAS COLLINS. LONDON, Nov. 27 .- Thomas Collins, member of the House of Commons for Knarsaborough, died to-day. He was a Liberal Conservative in politics.

ALEXANDER PROUDERT INVING. Alexander Proudfit Irving died on Tuesday at No. 21 West Twenty-first-st., the house of his father, Richard Irving. Mr. Irving was born in this city fortyseven years ago. After graduating at Rutgers College be entered his father's business as a partner, and continued there until the time of his death. Mr. frying married the daughter of Robert Taylor, an old New York merchant. She died seven years ago. He had been in failing health for the last four years, being troubled with consumption and during this time he spent his winters in the south. The funeral will take place at his father's house today, at 10 a. m. Mr. frying leaves a family of four children.

WALKS AND TALKS ABOUT THE CITY.

WHAT THE POLITICIANS AND OTHERS ARE CHAT

TING ABOUT. John R. Glascock, Democratic Congressman of California, says: "Business is very flat on the Pacific Coast. For weeks the election excitement swept everything before it, and business was totally neglected; each side was alternately at the height of joy and the depth of despair every three hours. That left business flat. We shall pick up again, however."

Hugh J. Jewett's retirement from the Erie marks as mportant epoch in a busy life. Mr. Jewett is a Maryander by birth. From Harford County, where he was born, many distinguished citizens have come. 'Among others I can name are ex-Senator Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa: Freeborn Garrettson, the distinguished Methodist minister; Edward Livingston, who was Minister to France and a member of Jackson's Cabinet; and the renowned actor, the elder Booth. Mr. Jewett's father was a descendant of the Webster family and related to Daniel Webster. In Ohio, whither Mr. Jewett went at an early age, he was contemporary at the Belmont County Bar with Governor Wilson Shannon, Edwin M. Stanton, Judge William Kennan and Benjamin S. Cowen. He went into banking and railroading about 1852, served in the Ohio Senate and was District-Attorney under Pierce. In 1860 he ran for Congress, in 1861 for Governor, and in 1863 was nominated for United States Senator -all forlorn Democratic hopes. But in the swaying of the political pendulum he found himself in 1872 elected to Congress. He had been president of the Little Miami Raffroad, and was general manager of the Pan-Handle. Before his term in Congress had expired he was invited to the presidency of the Erie road, and he resigned to accept the proffer.

Colonel J. R. Popham, of Virginia, says: " After all their frauds and stealing and intimidation, the official count gives my State to the Democrats by only 6,000. Mahone's bad management in letting two candidates be run in one district for Congress, lost us 4,000 votes. But for that and similar blunders we should have carried the State by such a majority that they could not have counted

There is a great deal of quiet talk going on about organizing for 1888 at once. The various tariff organizations lack a central plan and the force that comes of mutual understanding. John Rouch is pressing this point upon the attention of the manufacturers of the country. He favors a Protective Tariff Ciub country. He favors a Protective Tariff Ciub with headquarters in New-York or Paindelphia, which shall operate on the same line as the Cobden Club of London, except as to the principles presented. Talking with W. C. Andrews yesterday, I found him warmly enlisted in the same cause. He said: "There should be a tariff club in every town and hamlet in the country. Tracts should be circulated as the kiy as hey were during the late campaign. Addresses should be made before these clubs by our best tariff advocates and thinkers. The people should be given every opportunity to study this question, to know the value of protection, and to appreciate its value to the entire country. We must not wait until the heat of a political canvass to educate the public."

following is suggested to Mr. Cleveland as an available Cabinet:

Secretary of State-William H. Barnum, of Connecti-Secretary of the Interior-William C. Whitney, New-York. Secretary of the Treasury-J. N. Camden, of West

Secretary of War—George G. Vest, of Missouri. Secretary of the Navy—John P. Stockton, of New-

Jersey. Attorney-General—B. F. Jonas, of Louisana Postmaster-General—John R. McLean, of O

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace of Pennsylvania, whose name has been suggested for the Secretaryship of the Treasury, said to me yesterday: "The country is in temper to try the Democratic party by its acts before condemning it. People will find that with the beginning of the new administration business will improve, exportations increase, manufacturing go on again. We shall have better times, because it will become evident that all this talk about confidence being destroyed is the merest bosh. The Democratic party has come into power because it can manage the affairs of the Government better than the kepublicans. It will be able to demonstrate that and will have a long lease of power for that

Frank Hurd talks of contesting the election of Jacob Romeis, his competitor for Congress in the Toledo (Ohio) District. Horace Walbridge, the banker of that place, says that it is mere bluff on the free-trade advocate's part. There was fraud enough in the returns of Ottawa County, in Hurd's favor, so that, if he ever contests, he will be left in worse shape than at present.

John G. Doren, of The Dayton Democrat, one of the

old line Democrats of Ohio, said: "I don't know and don't care whether the returns were doctored or not The impression got out to the country that there was a scheme on foot to steal the State of New-York and defraud us of the Presidency after the style of 1876. There was such a plan, I feel certain, but it was dropped for fear of trouble."

Emery A. Storrs says: "Cleveland's greatest strength as President will be his utter lack of sensibility. Nothing but physical attrition can affect him."

Speaking of the reports that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hendricks are already in strained personal relations. Senator Baker said last night: "There is nothing remarkable in such a condition of things. I believe it is the ordinary course of events." The gentlemen standing about, some of them old politicians, began to name over recent Administrations to ascertain the force of the Sena-tor's suggestion. They said it was true of Gardield and Arthur, Hayes and Wheeler, Graut and Wilson, Grant and Colfax, Lincoln and Johnson, but so far as any one knew was not true in the case of Lincoln and Hamlin.

Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, is one of a group of natural orators, whose footsteps are tending toward the grave. to three different audiences, and hold the people together at every one. The writer once found him addressing 2,000 prople in the street of a maunfacturing city of Ohio after midnight and learned that he had been speaking from 8 o'clock. This was during the greenbaok craze of the early seventies. He was a leader in that movement at something like \$50 per speech, but amalgamated with the Democrats in 1874, when "kise Up" William Allen was nominated for Governor of Ohio. He was on the ticket with Allen as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor and was defeated because he was not mossbacked enough to suit the old Democracy of the backwoods counties. Prior to 1860 General Cary was one of the most prominent temperance orators of the West. Since his affiliation with the Democracy he has been somewhat reticent, so far as public speaking is concerned, upon that topic. He turned up here during the week in Senator Hendricks's wake to represent the Democracy of the State of Ohio at the Brooklyn joilification. The followers of Thurman, Payne, Fendleton and McLean will surely howl when they learn that "Bam" Cary appeared here as their representative. It is about the only common bond of union among them, their lack of regard for Cary. The General did not go to Albany to see Mr. Cleveland. Armstrong, of The Cleveland Plais Dealer, who is a member of the Democratic National Committee, had the Albany trip kept secret solely to count Cary out. However, the General will catch on later. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday he said: "I have known Cleveland for a long time—a very long time. He will give the country an able and conservative administration. There will be no wholesale turning-out of officials, but those who should go for cause may as well pack their satchels now. The country has nothing to expect." people in the street of a manufacturing city of Ohio af-

MISFORTUNES OF A COMPOSER'S SON.

Michael William Balfe, a son of the composer of the "Bohemian Girl," was found yesterday by 2

DWELLING HOUSES BURNED IN ASTORIA. About 11 o'clock last night a row of five frame dwelling houses in Broadway, Astoria, L. L., was set on fire by a defective flue and destroyed. The loss was about \$4,000.

Would-be mother-in-law—"Ab, Henry f reading the Bible f There is no book like it, especially if one be weary in mind or suffering in body. There's great consolation in the scriptures." Henry—"Yes, so I find. For instance, I find by the family record here that your daugnter is just five years older than she er thought she was. It's a great consolation to have made this discovery before—er—it was everlastingly too late.—[Bucton Transcript.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia Lundborg's Perfume, Marcchal Niet Boss.

Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet, Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

MARRIED. SWENY-ADLERE-At Portamouth, N. H., Wednesder November 26, 1864, Adele Blanche Adlere to Wm. I Sweny, of Yorkers, N. Y. THACHER-LE ROY-On Thealay, November 23, at the Church of the Transfiguration, or the Roy. Dr. Houghton, Rector, Oworge Winslow Tracher to Julia Edgar Lo Roy, daughter of Rear Admiral Wm. E. Le Roy, U. S. Navy.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BOYD—At Mamaroneck, November 27, Mamie Griffia, beloved wife of Wio. A. Boyd, age 29 years 7 months 7 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, November 30, 1834, at 2 o'clock p. m., from 84. Thomas's Episcop at Church, Mamaroneck. Carriages will be in waiting of the arrival of S. a. m. train from Now-York Sunday morning. COLWELL-Entered into rest at the Presbyterian Homa. N. J., November 27, Mrs. L. V. Colwell, in the 90th year of

her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. CANFIELD—At Morristown, N. J., November 20, 1884, Benjamin Ogden Canneld, in the 75th year of his ago. Funeral at his residence Monday, December 1, at 12 m. CAMP-At Somers, N. Y. on fuesday, November 25, Mary Etta Camp, daughter of the late Whitiam Smith. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, James W. Smith, No. 57 St. Mark's-place, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

DOMINICK—At Astoria, L. L., on Thursday, November 27, 1834, James Dominick, in the S1st year o. his are, Pu eral services at his are residence, Astoria, on Saturday, the 29th inst. at 1 o'clock.

Ferry at 92d-st.

DEAS—At Union Hill, N.J., on November 26, Ebenezer Deas, in the Soth year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, his functul on Saturday, the 20th inst, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the Grove Church, Weehawken. GR S -- in this city, November 27, Harriet, daughter of the late Francis Gross.

Funeral services at flev Dr. John Hall's Church on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'cleck p. m. HOFFMAN-On November 25, Mary R. Young, wife of D. K.

Hoffman.
Funeral on Friday, 10:30.
Relatives and friends are myitod.
Train leaving New-York, via New-Jersey Central Railroad, 8:45 will slop at Lebanon, N. J.

Pragman Hiscox. HISCOX—On 25th mat., at Newark, N. J., Freeman Hiscox, ared 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent his fameral on Friday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock a m., at the residence of his son. 40 Napocon-st., Newark, N. J.

Newark, N. J.

IVISON—On Wednesday, November 26, after a short illness,
Henry Iv.son, in the 7-th year of his age.

He atives a b. friends of the family are invited to attend the
uneral services at his late residence, No. 12 West 45th-st,
ou Friday attennos, 25th inst., at half-past 3.

Kindly out flowers.

HRVIN—November 25, 1884, Alexander P. Irvin, of this city, Funeral from the residence of his father, Elehard Irvin, 21 west 21st-st., on Friday, 28th inst., at 10 a.m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited. LUDLOW-On hursday a tergoon, at his at residence. No. 21 East 24th-at., New York, Edward H. Ludiow, in the 75th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Zion Church, corner of Madison-ave, and 38th-st., on Monday morning, December 1, at 9:30 o'clock.

MAR-H—At Bloomfield, N. J., November 27, 1884, Mrs. Mary C. darsh, in the 54th year of her age.
Puneral services from the residence of her son-in-law, F. L. Saodie-tr, on Saturany, the 29th inst., at 11:30 a. m.
Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 10:30.

MYERS—On the 27th inst, at her late residence, 922 Ma", son-ave. Serah N. ("kittr"), wife of Sinclair Myers and eldest a ugater of Francis Henriques. Notice of funcial hereafter. We must not wait until the heat of a political canvass to educate the public."

In view of the prominence of the so-called Coal Oil Section of the Democratic party just at this time, the Interment at Gardner, Mass.

MOR.:AN—On Fuesday, November 25. Alice, daughter of George W., jr., and Alice K. Morgan, of scariet fover. Funeral private from resulence, 156 Carter-tave, Jeroey City, Friday II o'clocx: aged 5 years. Il months, 35 days. POWELL, On fifth day, eleventh mouth, 27th, 1884, at B d timore, Md., ; o sist I week, daughter of Houry J. and the late sulfith Powerk.

inte a ulith Powell.

ROBINSON—In this city, on Thankagiving Day, Charlotte Angusta, wife of James A. Robinson and daughter of John R. and Maria Bradner Hitching.

Her friends and those of her sister, Mrs. Theodors Irving, are avited to attend the funeras from valvary church, 4th-ave, corner 21st-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o clock.

ROGERS—At Montelair, N. J., November 20, 1384, Lucy M. Rogers, in the 76th var of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of Mr. Thomas H. Bouden, Edman, Montelair, on Friday, November 28, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Interneut private.

RICH—At Canton, New York, on Tuesday, November 25.

o'ciock p. m.
Interment private.

RICH—At Canton. New York, on Tuesday. November 25, in the Old year of her age, Farah Louisa, wife of the Rev. W. A. Rich, and daughter of the late. Rev. Lawson Carter. Funeral services at Grace Church, Canton, on Friday. November 27, 1 '4, hanned Heary Shreve.

Bill EVE—At the Winchester, New York City, November 37, 1 '4, hanned Heary Shreve.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of his brother, 104 East 37th-at, on seturiay, Nove mer 29, at 92 a.m.

New Jersey and Philadesphia papers please copy.

8MITH—At Yonkers, November 26, Mary Jeanette, wife of Richard C. Smitch and daughter of H. K. Mier.

Funeral from First Presbyterian Church, North Broadway, 1 onkers, on Saturday, the 20th mat., at 3 o'cioca p. m.

Carriages will be in waiting at H. K. Railroad Depot on arriva of 2 and 2550 p. m. trains from Grand Central Depot.

STEBHINS—On November 20, at Stapleton, B. I., Charles H. Stebbins, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral from his late roadcance, at Mrs. Abm. Simonson's, 42 Van Duzen-st., on Saturday, November 29, at 2 p. m.

TO NSEND—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., after a short illness, Rowland Robinson, accord son of James R. and Roselle M. Townsend, in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held on Friday morning, 28th inst., at 10 a.m. from Calvary Church, corner 4th-ave. and 21st.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WALGROVE—November 27, 1834, Effingham W. Walgrove, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral service in Grace Church, 10th-st. and Broadway, catoriay, the 20th inst., as 2:30 pm.
Interment at Trin ty Cometery.
Please omit flowers. WHITE—George T. White, at Newtown, Long Island, 25th inst, in the soft year of his age.

Puneral services at his father's residence, Newtown Village, Frainy at 3 o'clock.

Interment at Worcester, Mass.

Special Notices.

Bangs & Co. Auctioneers, 739 and 741 Broadway, FRIDAY and SAFURDAY at 2:30 P. M.,
ENEGUTOR'S SALE.
The Library of the late William W. Norsen, eq., of Bro
L. L., comprising a fine selection of Americans, Biography
tory, Compute works of F.e. ding. Smollett, Hogaria,
mout and Flotcher, Adams. Webser, &c., &c. Many

tory, complete works of F.e. ding. Smoilett, Hogarth. Beant mout and Flotcher. Adams. Webster, &c., &c. &c. Many Ilius trated Works, Masonic Books, &c., &c. Many Ilius trated Works, Masonic Books, &c., &c.

MONDAY, D.-C. 1,
and following days, at 3 o'clock, a portion of the Library formerly belonging to the late William Gioson, Arg Decorator, &c. in which will be found many volumes of rarg interest, on Art, illustrated Books, the rockry and Romands of Romands Sept and, Ballads and theap Books, English Poetry, and American Odds and Ends rarely met with.

ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS AND ORIGINAL SKETCHES, &c., &c.

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PERFECTLY PURE. Circulars, containing prices and references, sent on applied SARAH S. MOELBATH, 593 De traw-et., Brooklyn, N. Y. Post O.lice Nolice.

Letters for Europe ased not as a positive directed for dispation of any particular seas nerth ariberts assure the livery at destination, as all franch attantio mails are forwarded by the interpolation arithmetic and is are forwarded by the interpolation of all franch attantio mails are forwarded by the interpolation of a fine week ending November 29 will close From Tily (no all cases) at this office at follows:
Friday—At 9 a. m. for Now-rounds and St. Pierre-Migueton, via Hailary, at 1:30 p. m. for Guba an Porto Rico, via Havana and for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan, hexico, per a. s. Chy of Puebla (lettery for other Mexican States must be directed "per City of Puebla").

and Yucatan. Mexico. per a. s. City of Pushis detters for other Mexican States must be directed "per City of Pushis".

8ATURDAY—At la. m. for the West Indies, via St. Thomas; for practic and the La Pista Countries, via Brazil, per s. a. Finance, via Newport News; at 530 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. a. Aliranda; at 530 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Leerdam, via Rosterdam; at 10:30 a. m. for Conzessa and Curacos, per s. s. Leerdam, via Rosterdam; at 10:30 a. m. for Jan dea Greytown and Limon, per s. a. Alpin; at 11 a. m. for Germany, etc., per s. s. Oder via Southampson and Branch and Curacos. Per dear Britain and other countries must be directed "per Oder") at 11 a. m. for Strays per s. s. Furnessia, via Glasgow detters must be directed "per Furnessia"; at 11 a. m. for surope, per s. s. Cella, via Queenstewn detters for Germany, etc., must sed rocted "per Furnessia"; at 11 a. m. for Surope, per s. c. Cella, via Queenstewn detters for Germany, etc., must sed rocted "per Cellic"), at 12 m for Belgum direct, per s. Beigenland, via Antwerp; at 1 p. m. for the Windward Lands, per s. s. Fismisorough; at 150 p. m. for Hayti, per s. a. Albano; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and the. Weet Indies, per s. s. Newsort, via Ravana at 6 p. for Brazil and the La Fista countries, per s. s. Dator; at 7:30 p. m. for Traxillo and stustum, per s. s. E. B. Ward, jr., via New-Oricana.

Mais for Chimanani Japan, per s. s. City of Tokie, (via San Francisce), close here November "Pat T p. m. Analis for Australia. New-Zealandia, Sand-wich and fiji Islania, per s. s. Zealandia (via San Francisco), close here Decomper "13 at 7 p. m. (or on artival at New-York of s. Britannic with British mails for Australia.

The schedule of closure of Trans-Pacific mails is arranged on the press action of their uninterrupted systems is arranged son the pressure. Mails from the dast irriting of fish as 540 Prancisco on the day of calling of steamers are dispassed themes the called the control of the same tay. Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 21 1484 Ready This Morning.

Price is wrapper (reddy for uniting), 3 couls per cong. one cony, one year, sy ou, ten copies and an elica see THE TRIBUNE NOT YOU